

THE BOON'S LICK TIMES.

JAMES R. BENSON & CLARK H. GREEN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

TERMS.

THIS PAPER is published weekly, at \$3 in advance, or \$4 at the end of the year. No paper will be discontinued but at the option of the Editors until all arrears are paid—and a failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered a new engagement.

Rates of Advertising.

One dollar per square, of twelve lines, or less, for the first insertion, and fifty cents a square for each subsequent insertion.

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All advertisements from strangers, as well as all orders for job-work, must be accompanied with the cash, or a reference to some responsible and convenient acquaintance.

From Blackwood's Magazine. CIRCASSIA.

The extraordinary resistance of the tribes on the east of the Black Sea to the Russian arms, has long since attracted the eye of every man who wishes well to the cause of national bravery fighting for national independence. Five successive campaigns have scarcely advanced the dominion of the Czar beyond the sea-coast; and even that dominion, within the present year, has been singularly restricted. The Circassians, who had hitherto contented themselves with desultory, though highly destructive attacks on the Russian troops among the hills, appear to have acted under some more general system, and have combined powerful attacks on the Russian fortresses from the river Kuban to the Mingrelia border. Aboun, Ghelendik, Thapene, and others; with strong garrisons, have been rapidly stormed, and colossal as the strength of Russia is, and furious and all-grasping as her ambition has been, and continues, she has evidently been hitherto baffled, with great waste of treasure and loss of life.

THE CIRCASSIAN WAR-SONG.

A shout from the mountain!
The hunters are near,
But their horn is not wound
For the chase of the deer.
The sons of Circassia
Have clasped on their mail;
They are blood-hounds that hang
On the Muscovite's tail.

They have hunted the robber
From forest to shore;
And the sands of the Euxine
Are red with his gore.
Woe, woe, to the yellow-beards,
Woe to the Czar,
When the flame on our hills
Calls our chieftains to war.

His blood shall run cold,
And his cheek shall be wan,
When he hears of the corpses
That load the Cuban;
And the howl of his host
As they sink in its stream,
Shall poison his banquet,
And madden his dream.

We marched through the midnight,
We marched through the noon;
At evening we saw
The grim walls of Aboun.
Like a lion it basked
On the brow of its hill,
At midnight it roared,
But at morning was still.

We tamed it with fire,
And we choked it with blood;
Now—the gore-blackened ground
Alone shows where it stood.
Hurray for the morn
When proud Ghelendik fell!
What cared the Circassian
For shot or for shell!

Though her ramparts were blazing
With rocket and gun,
The hearts of the sons
Of the mountains were one.
What if fire came like thunder,
And balls fell like hail,
Three thousand white skeletons
Now tell her tale.

Hurray for the sunset
That showed us Thapene,
We roused up its wolves
From their marble ravine.
'Twas lovely to see,
In the twilight's rich fold,
Its sun-coloured towers
Of ruby and gold;

But 'twas lovelier to see
In the morning's pale haze,
The smoke like a shroud,
That wreathed its last blaze.
The wolves of that cavern
No longer shall howl;
Their hunter was Death,
We heard their last howl.

Pale slaves of the Czar,
What ye sow ye shall reap—
We care not for hunger,
We care not for sleep.
We are falcons—we rush
Up the cannon-crowned ridge;
Our feet are our wings,
And our bodies our bridge.

We laugh at your cannon—
We trample your gold—
We have rifles and hearts—
Soon your tale shall be told.
We saw the black Eagle,
We see it no more;
We have reddened its plumage
In Muscovite gore.

We have cut off its talons,
And blunted its beak;
Let it frighten the Persian
Or feed on the Greek;
Let it pounce on the Turk,
Or the Pole in its fens;
But no heart of Circassia
Shall grieve it again!

* A Turkish name of contempt for the Russians.

How to BOIL IRISH POTATOES.—Good and different potatoes depend very much upon the manner in which they are prepared for the table. Some cooks always have heavy, hard watery potatoes; while others, for the most part, have them dry, mealy and excellent. This difference depends, generally upon the difference of cooking. This first cook puts the potatoes into cold water, warms the co. through by a slow fire, and cooks them as slowly; while the other puts them into the boiling water, stirs the fire till they are just done, takes them out immediately, throws a wet cloth around them, and generally squeezes each with the hand till it cracks open, for the watery particles to escape in the form of steam, then peels them and they are exactly right. By this plan, almost any potatoes will eat well.

BOON'S LICK TIMES.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

Vol. 1.

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1841.

No. 47.

OPERA DANCING.

As this amusement is becoming very fashionable in the United States, the following letter, written by Mrs. Adams—wife of our second President—while in France in 1784, will be read with interest at this time:

"TO MRS. CRANCH.

"Auteuil, Feb. 20th, 1784.

"MY DEAR SISTER.—This day eight months I sailed for Europe, since which many new and interesting scenes have presented themselves before me. I have seen many of the beauties, and some of the deformities, of this old world. I have been more than ever convinced, that there is no summit of virtue, and no depth of vice, which human nature is not capable of rising to on the one hand, or sinking into on the other. I have felt the force of an observation which I have read, that daily example is the most subtle of all poisons. I have found my taste reconciling itself to habits, customs, and fashions which at first disgusted me. The first dance which I saw upon the stage shocked me; the dresses and beauty of the performers were enchanting; but, no sooner did the dance commence, than I felt my delicacy wounded, and I was ashamed to be seen to look at them. Girls, clothed in the thinnest silk and gauze, with their petticoats short, springing two feet from the floor, poisoning themselves in the air, with their feet flying, and as perfectly showing their garters as though no petticoat had been worn, was a sight altogether new to me. Their motions are as light as a fawn and as quick as lightning; they balance themselves to astonishment. No description can equal the reality, trained to it from early infancy, at a royal academy, instituted for that purpose. You will very often see little creatures, not more than seven or eight years old as undauntedly performing their parts as the eldest among them.—Shall I speak the truth, and say that repeatedly seeing these dances has worn off that disgust, which I at first felt, and that I see them now with pleasure? Yet, when I consider the tendency of these things, the passions they must excite, and the known character, even to a proverb, which is attached to an opera girl, my abhorrence is not lessened, and neither my reason nor judgment has accompanied my sensibility in acquiring any degree of callousness. The art of dancing is carried to the highest degree of perfection that it is capable of. At the opera, the house is neither so grand, nor so beautiful architecture, as the French theatre, but it is more frequented by the beau monde, who had rather be amused than instructed. The scenery is more various and more highly decorated, the dresses more costly and rich. And Oh! the music, vocal and instrumental! it has a soft persuasive power; and a dying sound. Conceive a highly decorated building, filled with youth, beauty, grace, ease, clad in all the most pleasing and various ornaments of dress, which fancy can form; these objects singing like cherubs to the best tuned instruments, most skilfully handled, the softest tenderest strains, every attitude corresponding with the music; full of the god or goddess whom they celebrate; the female voices accompanied by an equal number of Adonises. Think you this city can fail of becoming a Gythea, and this house a temple of Venus?

THE NEW JERSEY OUTRAGE.

The Republicans of the Union are determined that the infamy of that gross infraction of Constitutional right, shall adhere, like the shirt of Nessus, to its perpetrators. Gen. Williams, a distinguished member of the North Carolina Legislature, has submitted the subjoined admirable resolutions—as expressive of the sense of the Old North State on the subject. They will doubtless be adopted:

"Whereas the Congress of the United States at its last session, set aside the Representatives from New Jersey having the legal certificate of their election from the Executive of said State, given in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, both of the United States and the State of New Jersey, and admitted others to occupy their places, in violation of all parliamentary usage, and of the rights and liberties of the People of New Jersey.—Therefore, Be it Resolved, That the act aforesaid was a palpable violation of that clause of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that the times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof.

Resolved, further, That the precedent is at variance with all the customs and laws established for the government of Legislative bodies, and if carried out into practice hereafter, would be destructive of the fundamental principles of Republican Government and of the rights and sovereignty of the States.

Resolved, further, That it is the duty of the several Legislatures of the States composing the Union indignantly to frown on this attempt of a factious majority in Congress to trample on all laws and all precedents to gain power, to fasten all odious measures on the people in obedience to executive dictation.

Resolved, further, That we will stand by our sister State, New Jersey, in the assertion of our rights, and we congratulate her on the brilliant victory she has achieved, and the withering rebuke she has thereby given to the tools and minions of Executive power."

"Hook and eyes," as the fish said when the hook entered its organ of vision.

EVENTS OF 1840.

Jan. 10. Uniform Penny Postage went into operation in England.

—The Khan of Khiva signally defeated by the Russians.

13. Steamboat Lexington burnt on the Sound; 140 lives lost.

16. British Parliament opened with a speech by the Queen.

17. Great fire at Wilmington, N. C.; 150 buildings burnt.

19. Antarctic Continent discovered by U. S. Exploring Expedition.

22. Blumenbach, the Naturalist, died, aged 88.

23. The sub-Treasury Bill passed U. S. Senate, 24 to 18.

27. Destructive fire in this city; loss \$1,000,000.

28. Another large fire broke out at 10, P. M.; loss \$250,000.

Feb. 10. Victoria, Queen of England, married to Prince Albert of Saxe Gotha.

11. New Orleans City Exchange burnt; loss \$600,000.

20. French (South) Ministry resigned upon a vote of the Deputies.

24. Great freshet on Connecticut River; Sunderland Bridge destroyed.

Mar. 1. New French Ministry formed under Thiers.

2. Dr. Olbers, the Astronomer, died at Bremen, aged 81.

10. New Hampshire Election: Gov. Page (V. B.) elected; majority 4,406.

25. Fire at Louisville, Ky.; loss \$360,000.

26. Riot in Jamaica; 106 blacks killed.

—Mexican Insurgents under Canales defeated by Arista.

—New French Ministry sustained by the Deputies, 246 to 160.

Apr. 1. Recontre at Bellevue, Iowa, between a Sheriff's posse and a gang of horse-thieves, counterfeiter, &c.; 10 men killed.

3. British Order in Council against China tending to hostilities.

6. The Carlists of Arragon surprised by Zurbarano; 419 taken.

—Connecticut Election: Gov. Ellsworth (Whig) elected; majority 4,572.

10. Gaston and Raleigh Railroad, N. C. opened; 84 miles.

13. Great flood in Rhode Island; 18 lives lost—property \$12,000.

—New York City Election: Varian (V. B.) elected Mayor; majority 1,617.

15. Wilmington and Roanoke Railroad, N. C., opened; 161 miles.

—Rhode Island Election: Gov. King (Whig) elected; majority 1,379.

17. Great fire at Kingston, U. C.; 75 buildings burnt—loss \$500,000.

23. Virginia Election; V. B. majority 712.

30. Overflow of the Mississippi and other Western Rivers.

—Fire at Pontiac Michigan; 25 houses burnt—loss \$25,000.

May 4. National Convention of Whig Young Men met at Baltimore; 15 to 20,000 present; J. V. L. McMahon, President.

5. National Democratic Convention; Mr. Van Buren re-nominated for President; no Vice President.

6. Gen. Santander, President of New-Grenada, died, aged 48.

—Prince Calizim, "Pastor of the Alleganians," died, aged 70.

7. Tornado at Natchez, Miss.; 217 lives and \$1,500,000 property lost.

16. Ship Poland burnt by lightning; loss \$150,000.

26. Steamboat Greenfield burnt on the Connecticut River; 2 lives lost.

26. Great freshet on the Savannah; loss \$500,000 and several lives.

27. Paganini, the Violinist, died, aged 58.

June 7. Frederick William III. King of Prussia, died, aged 70.

17. Chancellor Livingston died at Albany.

27. Lucien Bonaparte died in Italy, aged 66.

30. Sub-Treasury Bill passed House of Representatives 124 to 105.

July 2. Canton blockaded by the English.

6. Louisiana Election; Whig majority 2,075.

15. Attack upon Mexico by Urrea; 80 insurgents and 400 of the attacked killed.

16. Battle in Buenos Ayres between Lavelles and Echague.

18. Steamship Britannia arrived at Boston.

20. A new Spanish Ministry formed, Gonzales President.

21. The XXVth Congress adjourned.

23. The bill uniting the Canadas signed by the Queen.

24. Khelet in Afghanistan retaken from the English.

Aug. 1. Indiana Election: Bigger (Whig) elected Governor; maj. 8,637.

3. Election in Kentucky; Letcher (Whig) elected Governor; maj. 15,720.

—Election in Alabama: Van Buren majority 7,546.

—Election in Missouri: Reynolds (V. B.) Governor; majority, 7,328.

—Election in Illinois: Van Buren, 7,328.

5. Prince Louis Bonaparte, attempting a revolution in France, is taken prisoner.

6. Brig Florence wrecked on Newfoundland; 100 lives lost.

8. Abdication of the King of Holland.

—Convulsions of Mount Ararat destroyed nearly 1000 persons.

11. The British Parliament prorogued by the Queen.

14. North Carolina Election: Morehead (Whig) Governor; majority 8,296.

17. Steamship Acadia arrived at Boston in 12 days and 18 hours from Liverpool.

18. Draw-bridge at Albany gave way; about 20 lives lost.

—Timothy Flint died, aged 60.

Sept. 1. An insurrection broke out in Madrid.

5. Vermont Election: Jenison (Wg) re-elected Governor; majority 10,592.

8. Prince Louis Napoleon found guilty of treason, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment.

10. A great National Whig Convention on Bunker Hill, 70,000 persons present.

14. Election in Maine; Kent (Whig) elected Governor.

28. A fire in the Royal Arsenal at Davenport, England; loss £800,000.

Oct. 1. Tobacco taken by the Mexican federalists under Gen. Anaya.

5. Georgia Election; Whig majority 5,570; 9 Members of Congress and Legislature Whig.

—Arkansas Election, Van Buren Governor, Congress and Legislature; 2,000 majority.

7. Election in Maryland; Whig maj. 2,120—Legislature.

12. South Carolina Election; 8 Members of Congress V. B. to 1 Harrison; Legislature V. B.

13. New Jersey State Election—Legislature carried by Whigs.

—Penn. State Election V. B. maj. in Congress, 4,649. Whig Legislature.

—Ohio State Election. Corwin, Whig, Gov. by 16,139; 12 Harrison, V. B. Congress.

10. Hon. Wm. S. Ramsay committed suicide, aged 28.

22. Hon. J. S. Spence, U. S. Senator from Md. died.

30. Presidential election in Penn. Harrison maj. 349.

—Presidential election in Ohio. Harrison maj. 23,375.

31. Beyrout taken by the Allies. Ibrahim Pacha defeated with a loss of 7,000.

Nov. 1. A new Ministry, headed by M. Guizot, formed in France.

—The Queen Regent of Spain abdicated the throne.

2. N. Hamp. Pres. Election;

" Maine " V. B. maj. 6,693

" Connecticut " Do. 6,305

" Virginia " V. B. maj. 1,413

" Georgia " Whig maj. 8,331

" Mississippi " Do. 2,543

" Kentucky " Do. 25,873

" Indiana " Do. 1,695

" Illinois " V. B. maj. 1,939

" Michigan " Whig maj. 1,816

" Missouri " V. B. maj. 6,788

" Arkansas " V. B. maj. 1,386

3. Louisiana " Whig maj. 3,680

" Tennessee " Do. 12,102

4. R. Island " Do. 1,977

2, 3. 4. New York " Do. 13,200

9. Maryland " Do. 2,317

" Mass. " Do. 4,776

" Alabama " V. B. maj. 20,930

11. Vermont " Whig maj. 14,422

10. Delaware " Do. 1,693

19. N. Carolina " Do. 12,594

30. South Carolina (by Legislature) voted for Van Buren.

3. St. Jean d'Acre captured by the British—2000 killed.

16. Treaty signed between England and Texas.

21. A Royal Princess born in England.

—A severe and destructive gale swept the coast of England.

23. Slaughter of 480 Mexicans by about 100 Texans fighting in self-defence.

28. Count of Nassau inaugurated King of Holland.

Dec. 7. Congress convened.

9. The President's Message delivered.

12. Steamboat Cherokee exploded killing 16 passengers.

19. Hon. Felix Grundy, U. Senator from Tenn. died.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—We understand that civilities have been interchanged by the President and President elect of the United States, of a character which entitles both to the highest claim to the title of gentlemen. This is worthy of all commendation. Being the acknowledged heads of the two great political parties of the country, an example from them of generous oblivion of the past, so far as personal considerations and feelings are concerned, will have the happiest effect upon their respective followers. Their course is consistent with the genius of our institutions and the chivalric spirit of the great nation to which they both owe so great a debt of gratitude.—After a political contest is over, it is the duty of all good citizens, much more of those who occupy elevated stations to employ their influence to assuage the bitterness of party rancour. He who carries his political likes and dislikes into the social circle, is only suited for communion with savages.

Phil. Stand.

67.—The inauguration of the new Governor of North Carolina (John H. Morehead) took place on Friday, the 1st instant, on which occasion, after taking the oaths of office in presence of past Governor Dudley, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and both branches of the Legislature, Gov. Morehead delivered an address pertinent to the occasion, the following passages of which especially deserve circulation; the first for the moral truths which it inculcates, and the other for the vindication of the sovereignty of the States which it includes:

"Nothing so surely indicates the happiness and prosperity of a people as numerous school-houses, well filled during the week, and churches well crowded on the Sabbath; and the latter are sure to follow the former. If we desire to perpetuate our glorious political institutions, we must give to all people moral and intellectual cultivation. That man who improves his intellect for six days in the week, and on the seventh endeavors to give it the proper direction from the precepts of our Holy Religion—who learns to do unto others as he would they should do unto him—that man will never become a Tyrant, and can never be made a slave.

"Believing, as I do, that equity and good feeling should exist between the General Government and all the members of the Confederacy, I shall endeavor, while I have the honor to preside over North Carolina, on every occasion that may offer, to meet them with that courtesy to which they are justly entitled—and which a due self respect and the dignity of our State require should be shown. I will cheerfully yield to the General Government all the power to which it is entitled, from a fair and proper construction and interpretation of the Constitution; while, on the other hand, I shall carefully maintain, protect and defend the rights which pertain to our own State.

"I shall be extremely careful to see that North Carolina, when she speaks in her sovereign character, has a right to speak—and, when she does speak, through her great seal—the emblem of her sovereignty—while I have the honor to control it, it must be, it shall be, respected.

"The days of our political existence, under our present happy form of government, are numbered, when the States shall permit their sovereignty to be contemned, and their great seal to be scoffed at and disregarded."

FANNY ELLSLEY IN CHARLESTON.—The Charleston Mercury says Fanny appeared at Abbott's theatre there on her way to Havana. The editor complains that she wore her petticoats too long, which however, was not her fault, for he says a committee of the proprietors of the theatre actually sat in solemn convocation to determine the length of her petticoats; and limited the amount of shortness admissible in this meridian, and forced poor Abbott to stretch it accordingly. For which stretching Fanny is censured by the editor with the prospect of her visit to Havana, where he says she will be allowed to develop all her charms, dedicate her beauties to the sun, and wear yellow breeches if she choose.

THE PESTILENCE IN TENNESSEE.—We extracted into our paper a short time since, a notice of the most dreadful disease which was raging with most unexampled violence in one or two counties in West Tennessee. The Knoxville Register of the 6th inst. gives us the following additional intelligence upon the subject. The fatal epidemic mentioned in our last, as having recently made its appearance in West Tennessee, is gradually extending itself, and has created much alarm in the vicinity of Henry county. It is supposed to be the same disease known some years since in this section of the country as the "Cold Plague." Its ravages are well remembered in some of the upper counties of East Tennessee, and the Western counties of North Carolina.

TO MAKE GOOD BISCUITS.—Take four parts of flour, a spoonful of lard, half a tea spoon full of saleratus, dissolved in a sufficient quantity of butter-milk to wet the flour, and a small portion of salt, roll out the dough and bake with a quick fire. The biscuits will be light and excellent; but if baked with a slow fire, they will be tough, heavy, and indigestible.

CURE FOR THE SORE TONGUE IN HORSES AND CATTLE.—A respectable farmer in Williamson, of long experience tells that he has never failed curing the sore tongue almost instantaneously by the following course, viz. Gag the affected animal, then take out the tongue, and with strong soap and a little soap, thoroughly wash the mouth and throat, particularly all the inflamed parts and ulcerations about